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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 7, 1919.

THE POSITION OF AMERICAN LABOR.  
PRESIDENT GREET'S CHIEFS.  
MACHINISTS OUT.  
VOTE ON RECOMMENDATIONS.  
SENSE OR SELFISHNESS.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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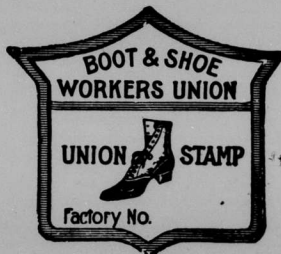
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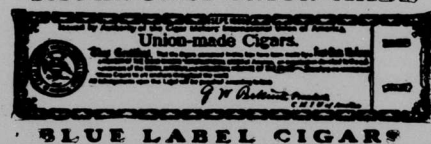
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## -:- The Position of American Labor -:-

**Editor's Note:** The following article, secured by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy through its Paris representatives, is the first complete and comprehensive statement printed in this country of the reasons which prompted the representatives of American labor to hold aloof from the so-called international Socialist and labor conference at Berne, Switzerland. The American delegation includes Samuel Gompers, president, and the following vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor: James Duncan, president, Granite Cutters' International; William Green, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers; John R. Alpine, president, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' International, and Frank Duffy, vice-president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Owing to the distance between America and Europe and there not having been a united program between representatives of organized labor in continental Europe and Great Britain, detailed correspondence with reference to united procedure of all parties concerned at the present time was next to impossible. For these reasons the delegation representing organized labor in America went to London and Paris to enter into preliminary conferences with other groups of labor representatives to bring about an allied convention at Paris.

At a labor meeting held in London in September, 1918, an agreement was reached that as soon as possible after peace was declared in Europe there should be a conference called of the labor representatives of the inter-allied countries and America, to be convened at the same time and place as the official Peace Conference. A group of men principally interested in their several political parties arranged for a conference at Berne, Switzerland, and at the same time assumed to call, without authority, a labor convention to be held at Berne concurrently with the political convention.

This situation becoming known to the American labor delegation, the members of it sought a conference with the representatives of organized labor of Great Britain in London and invited the French labor representatives to also attend. In this way the American delegates expected to bring about a convention at Paris, where the official Peace Conference is now in session, which action would not only be in accord with the decision reached at London last September, but in full accord with the action of the American Federation of Labor at several conventions in which it was decided to send representatives at the same time and place as the official Peace Commissioners would be in session.

This action, as well as the decision of the London convention last September, was primarily and chiefly prearranged in order to bring all possible influence upon the Peace Commissioners and, in a general way, to incorporate in their conclusions conditions representative of organized labor which it was expected would be of benefit, not only to the workers in the allied countries and in America, but also similarly to all the workers throughout Europe, and in a very great

measure thereby influencing progressive and just policies to all the workers of the world.

A conference was held in London between the American delegates and the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress at which information was given that the French labor representatives above referred to deemed it not necessary for them to visit the London conference because the American and British labor representatives would be immediately in France and at Paris, at which time the conference which had been suggested to be held in London could be convened, perhaps informally, but with the hope of arriving at a course of procedure which would be mutually satisfactory to organized labor as represented by the three groups of delegates.

Several conferences were held at Paris, but owing to some misunderstanding about when the Paris conference would be held the British representatives did not attend. Instead they sent a letter indicating their friendliness to the purposes of the meetings.

The American delegation thus ascertained that the purpose of meeting at Berne was because delegates from the countries of the Central Powers had been invited and would also be present, and that the main reason for meeting at Berne was for the purpose of arranging Socialistic procedure of an international character. Berne had been selected as the place of meeting owing to peace terms not yet having been prepared and signed, and it would not therefore, have been diplomatically proper nor advisable to have had German, Austrian and Bulgarian delegates at a meeting held in Paris. In addition to this the American delegation considered that if such a convention hoped to have influence with the official Peace Commissioners now in session at Paris that purpose would not be enhanced, in fact might largely be hampered, if labor conditions and provisions were submitted to them in which labor delegates representing the countries which had composed the Central Powers in the war participated, for it would have been obvious that the proposals submitted were largely "German-made."

The Berne conference was originally proposed as conferences of citizens of the allied countries. By a device that we cannot approve this purpose was covertly altered so as to include delegates of the nations with which our countries were and technically are still at war. While therefore, the official Peace Conference is in session and before it has admitted to participate therein representatives of the Teutonic powers, it was proposed that we should sit side by side and face to face with such representatives, call them comrades and in this public way condone the hideous and unforgettable crimes against humanity and democracy committed by their nations. This, for the present, we declined to do.

The peace deliberations are based upon the program of meeting delegates from the Central Powers only after the Allies and the United States have agreed among themselves and are in accord as to the terms to be insisted upon at the peace table. The Commissioners representing the Allies and the United States and the other countries interested are now in session in Paris, and it would seem to be the logical course, and we are so instructed by several conventions of

the American Federation of Labor, to present labor's demands at this time and place. Labor of the Central Empires has the same equal right to present their demands to the Commission which will represent them at the peace table.

Had we overlooked the irregular manner of calling the Berne conference and the fact that it is called to be held in a neutral, instead of an allied country, and decided to go to Berne, where would the Commissions of the Allies and the United States get a truly bona fide statement of the Allied and American labor demands? We declare the Berne conference to be irregular in conception and we can conceive of no good which would result from our attendance.

For these reasons the American labor delegation concluded not to participate in the Berne conventions. The Belgian labor delegation also concluded not to attend.

This was approved by the Belgian delegates and may yet be held, for there is nothing the representatives of organized labor of America and of the Allies need to go to a neutral country to discuss. Besides, such action would be, as already stated, in accordance with the original course mapped out. This would also afford opportunity from time to time to take action while such a convention was in session in Paris to present to the official Peace Commissioners at close range the deliberations of the inter-allied delegates thus in session at Paris.

The delegation from America is not entirely opposed to going into conference with delegates from the countries of the Central Powers, but they believe the present is not an appropriate time to do so, and that when the Peace Commissioners have so far proceeded with their deliberations that they can invite the representatives of the Central Powers to sit with them and to sign the terms would instead be the opportune time, or as soon thereafter as possible, to hold a great general labor convention for the purpose of a better understanding and for arranging methods of procedure which would be of benefit, not only throughout America and Europe, but to the whole world.

For the present the American delegates prefer to officially meet and transact business with representatives of labor from the countries which had to defend themselves against the ruthlessness of imperial Germany, and in which inhuman procedure there is ample evidence of the Socialist and labor representatives, particularly of Germany, having almost unitedly supported the German war activities and atrocities. The American proposition to hold an inter-allied conference of the representatives of organized labor is now before groups of union representatives of the allied countries, and it is hoped and expected that as soon as a full interchange of views has taken place among the representatives of these countries, the proposition of the American delegation will be accepted.

In the meantime, in accordance with the action of the American Federation of Labor, its delegates now in Paris, will hold conferences from time to time with the official Peace Commissioners of America for the purposes of general understanding and so that, through these commissioners the essential and progressive principles of organized labor will be fully submitted to the official Peace Conference.



### PRESIDENT GREETES CHIEFS.

President Wilson, in his address on Monday last to the Governors and Mayors called to Washington to deal with the subject of industrial readjustment, said:

"I wish that I could promise myself the pleasure and the profit of taking part in your deliberations. I find that nothing deliberate is permitted me since my return. I have been trying under the guidance of my secretary, Mr. Tumulty, to do a month's work in a week, and I am hoping that not all of it has been done badly, but inasmuch as there is a necessary pressure upon my time, I know that you will excuse me from taking a part in your conference, much as I should be profited by doing so.

"My pleasant duty is to bid you a hearty welcome and to express my gratification that so many executives of cities and of states have found the time and the inclination to come together on the very important matter we have to discuss.

"The primary duty of caring for our people in the intimate matters that we want to discuss here, of course, falls upon the states and upon the municipalities, and the function of the Federal Government is to do what it is trying to do in a conference of this sort—draw the executive minds of the country together so that they may profit by each other's suggestions and plans, and so that we may offer our services to co-ordinate their efforts in any way that they may deem it wise to co-ordinate. In other words it is the privilege of the Federal Government in matters of this sort to be the servants of the executives of the states and municipalities and counties, and we shall perform that duty with the greatest pleasure if you will guide us with your suggestions.

"I hope that the discussions of this conference will take as wide a scope as you think necessary. We are not met to discuss any single or narrow subject. We are met to discuss the proper method of restoring all the labor conditions of the country to a normal basis as soon as possible, and to effect such fresh allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary. I think I can testify from what I have seen on the other side of the water that we are more fortunate than other nations in respect to these great problems.

"Our industries have been disturbed and disorganized—disorganized as compared with a peace basis, very seriously indeed, by the war, and it seems to me, therefore, that we should approach these problems that we are about to discuss with a good deal of confidence—with a good deal of confidence that if we have a common purpose we can realize that common purpose without serious or insurmountable difficulty.

"The thing that has impressed me most, gentlemen, not only in the recent weeks when I have been in conference on the other side of the water, but for many months before I went across the water, was this: We are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of peoples runs down into the great body of the men and women who do the work of the world, and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere success of great enterprises—it is completed only by the standard of the benefit that it confers upon those who in the obscure ranks of life contribute to the success of those enterprises.

"The hearts of the men and women and children of the world are stirred now in a way that has never been known before.

"They are not only stirred by their individual circumstances, but they are beginning to get a vision of what the general circumstances of the world are, and there is for the first time in history an international sympathy which is quick and vital—a sympathy which does not display itself merely in the contract of governments, but

displays itself in the silent intercourse of sympathy between great bodies that constitute great nations, and the significance of a conference like this is that we are expressing in it, and will, I believe, express in the results of this conference, our consciousness that we are servants of this great silent mass of people who constitute the United States, and as their servants it is our business, as it is our privilege to find out how we can best assist in making their lives what they wish them to be, giving them the opportunities that they ought to have, assisting by public counsel in the private affairs upon which the happiness of men depends.

"And so I am the more distressed that I cannot take part in these councils because my present business is to understand what plain men everywhere want. It is perfectly understood in Paris that we are not meeting there as masters of anybody—that we are meeting there as the servants of, I believe it is about 700,000,000 people, and that unless we should show we understand the business of servants, we will not satisfy them and we will not accomplish the peace of the world, and that if we show that we want to serve any interest but theirs we will have become candidates for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history.

"And so it is with this profound feeling of the significance of the things you are undertaking that I bid you welcome, because I believe you have come together in the spirit which I have tried to indicate, and that we will together concert methods of cooperation and individual notion which will really accomplish what we wish to see accomplished in steadying and easing and facilitating the whole labor processes of the United States.

### OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Mrs. Edith S. Metz, executive board member and general organizer for the International Garment Workers' Union, has returned to San Francisco after an absence of several months. Mrs. Metz reports a large increase in the membership of the international union for the past year, as well as a substantial increase in wages and improved working conditions in all sections of the country. Since leaving this city Organizer Metz has visited most of the largest cities to assist unions in negotiating new wage schedules.

In speaking of prevailing conditions for the garment workers, Mrs. Metz said:

"Our people have been granted a 15 per cent increase in wages by the clothing manufacturers of the United States during the past few months. We have experienced practically no trouble in placing the new scale into operation. Our international union finds that the employers are now showing a more friendly spirit toward the principle of collective bargaining than ever before. In fact, 99 per cent of them really prefer to enjoy contractual relations with our organization and thereby maintain union shops rather than operate under non-union conditions. One of the most convincing proofs of this condition is the large number of requests received daily from employers by the International Union for the use of the union label.

"We are now instituting the 44-hour week in the industry. The employers are today meeting in Chicago on this question and it is anticipated that they will vote to make the shorter work-week universal in the trade. If Saturday afternoons are worked the new scale calls for time and one-half. Sundays and holidays worked are to be paid at the rate of double time."

Mrs. Metz, who makes her home in San Francisco, expects to remain on the Coast for an indefinite period of time. During the next few weeks she will negotiate the new agreements for the Garment Workers' unions of the Coast from Vancouver to Los Angeles.



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**MACHINISTS OUT.**

As had been previously announced by the shipyard employers all men who failed to work last Saturday afternoon were discharged in all the shipyards of the Bay region on Monday morning last. On Monday afternoon about 3000 members of Machinists' Union, No. 68, met in the Valencia theater and considered the situation. A telegram was read at the meeting from International President W. H. Johnston ordering the men back to work and also requesting them to waive the Saturday half holiday. The international president informed the machinists that the union could not afford to be placed in the position of breaking the agreement of the Iron Trades Council, under which the union had been working. The telegram was laid on the table pending further word from the international general executive board. The men voted to stand on their original position and remain out until the employers concede the forty-four-hour week. Retroactive pay to August 1, 1918, is also demanded from the outside metal shops. A few of the foremen and other machinists were permitted to remain at work Monday at the Union Iron Works and the Schaw-Batcher shipyards to take care of some rush work. According to officials of the local Machinists' Union, these men will not be permitted to continue this emergency work, as the union feels that the lockout has been directed at the union by the employers and not at individuals.

The situation is reported to be the same in Oakland by officers of the Machinists' union of that city. The Oakland union met Monday afternoon and voted to remain firm in its stand for the Saturday afternoon holiday. Oakland officers claim they have received no word from the international president ordering the members back to work or requesting them to waive the week-end half holiday. They say that if such an order had been received it would have received no attention, as the international president has no power to order them to adopt any method of procedure as his functions are purely advisory. It is reported that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the shipyard riggers, shipyard laborers and others who are also out in Oakland. It is rumored that many of these workers desire to abide by the wishes of the Iron Trades Council and that applications for new charters may be received at the respective international headquarters at any moment.

The international officers of the Machinists' Union have been sent a telegram by the Iron Trades Council calling upon them to urge the locked out and striking machinists in the shipyards and outside shops of the Bay district to return to work and reaffiliate with Iron Trades Council.

This means that the machinists shall give up the Saturday half-holiday until such time as it may be negotiated by the Council and the employees. Telegrams to the same effect were sent to international officers of other trades whose members are locked out or on strike by Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Iron Trades Council. These requests were made to the union chiefs in order that the Council may be in a position to take up the grievances of the men out of work at this time.

The Machinists held a meeting on Wednesday night but the action taken leaves the situation practically unchanged, though indications are that the next few days will bring about a change for the better, with the possibility that a settlement of some kind may be reached that will enable the Iron Trades Council to carry on negotiations for a new agreement after April 1st. Nothing of a definite character will be known, however, until after the meeting of the Council on Monday evening.

At war with oneself means the best happiness we can have.—Meredith.

**VOTE ON RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The recommendations of the Pacific Coast District Council of Metal Workers were considered by the Iron Trades Council last Monday night and it was decided to submit them to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions with the understanding that the results be in the hands of the secretary of the council for the meeting next Monday night. The recommendations include a basic wage rate for journeymen of \$8 per day and \$6 for laborers. Variations are included for specialists, etc. The Saturday half holiday is also included.

R. H. Brotherton, examiner for the Southern Pacific Division of the United States Shipping Board, says that the issue at this time is not as to whether the machinists receive Saturday afternoons off, but as to whether the situation will prevent negotiations with the Iron Trades Council for a new working and wage agreement for April 1 without a stoppage of work. He also says that there will be plenty of work for the men now employed for some time to come. He declares, however, that this condition will not continue, as the Shipping Board is over-bought in ships.

A communication is now in the hands of the officers of the California Metal Trades Association from the Iron Trades Council informing them that the council will not be in a position to confer with them as to a new wage scale and working agreement to take effect on April 1 at the expiration of the Macy scale until after the conference set for March 17 in Washington by the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

This conference is being called for the purpose of arranging new schedules to apply to the metal trades unions of the Pacific Coast. The communication was sent to the association in reply to one read at the meeting last Monday night asking for a wage conference contingent upon the council being able to prevail upon all members not working to return to work and their respective unions to reaffiliate with the Iron Trades Council. The council elected R. W. Burton and A. G. Atwood as its representatives to the Washington conference of March 17.

**A PREDICTION AND AN ANSWER.**

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, says:

"The present period of readjustment is the critical time. If we can pass through it safely, we have before us from eight to ten years of industrial activity equal to any wave of prosperity we have ever had. But if there is any serious unemployment, there will be a period of industrial unrest which may lead us to a repetition of the French or Russian revolution."

Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, says:

"If Congress will appropriate the relatively small sum which I have asked for the construction of soldier settlements in every state in the Union, I can offer jobs almost immediately to 100,000 of our returned fighting men, thus help-

ing to stem the tide of industrial unrest predicted by Secretary Wilson; provide farm homes for 25,000 of these men, thus mitigating the evils of tenantry; and bring into cultivation 1,500,000 acres of at present unproductive land, thus helping to make up the deficiency in the rate of growth of cultivated land as compared with the rate of growth of our population. There can be no surer insurance for the Nation than to put its men upon the soil."

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Diamonds**

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6 O'CLOCK**



**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date.

Clerical—Auditor (senior and junior), \$1200-\$2400 a year and expenses; chief clerk (men and women), \$1200-\$2100 a year; assistant secretary, Commission of Horticulture, \$2000; placement clerk (men and women), State Free Employment Bureaus, \$900-\$1800; stenographer and typist (men and women), \$600 and above; general clerk (men and women), \$600-\$1200; library student, California State Library School, 1919-1920; messenger (boys and girls), \$300-\$720.

Engineering—Mechanical engineer, Department of Safety, Industrial Accident Commission, \$2100 a year; senior and junior geological draftsman, \$900-\$1800.

Scientific—Field deputy, Commission of Horticulture, \$2000 a year; assistant to the superintendent, State Bureau of Criminal Identification and investigation, \$1800; inspector, Quarantine Division, Commission of Horticulture, \$1200-\$1500.

Skilled Trades (at prevailing wages)—Carpenter (foreman carpenter, carpenter, carpenter's helper); blacksmith (machine blacksmith, general blacksmith, tool sharpener, blacksmith's helper); boilermaker; machinist, machinist's helper.

Belt Railroad Positions—Locomotive engineer (promotional), \$6.15 a day; switchman, \$5.60; locomotive fireman, \$4.75; section hand, \$3.50.

Institutional Positions—Landscape gardener, head and assistant, \$60-\$90 a month with maintenance; dairyman, head and assistant, \$65-\$125; poultryman (head and assistant, \$30-\$75).

Positions at Preston School of Industry (maintenance is provided in addition to salary)—Company captain, \$900 a year; relief or subordinate officer, \$720-\$900; captain of the night watch, \$840; dormitory watchman, \$720-\$840; house mother, \$600; housekeeper, \$360; chief engineer, \$1500; electrician, \$1200; steam engineer, \$960-\$1080; physician (part time), \$1080; farm supervisor, \$1500; instructor in farming, \$900-\$1080; chef and instructor in cooking, \$1200; instructor in dairying, \$1080-\$1200; instructor in poultry raising, \$900; instructor in mill work, \$1500; instructor in carpentry, \$1080-\$1200; instructor in plumbing, \$1080; instructor in blacksmithing, \$900; instructor in bricklaying, \$900; instructor in plastering, \$900; ditch tender, \$660.

Application blanks and further information regarding the examinations listed above may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission at either of the following offices: Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; or from the offices of the State Free Employment Bureau in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton and Fresno.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum announces for next week another great new show and one of the best in its history.

Valeska Suratt the extreme modiste, dancer, singer, motion picture vampire and other such diversified talents too numerous to catalogue will be the headline attraction, and will be seen in one of the most dramatic as well as tragic playlets ever presented to vaudeville audiences. In "The Purple Poppy" Miss Suratt has a vehicle that permits her within a short space of time to thrill and captivate her audience. It is a Russian tragedy begun abroad but ended here with the scene laid in a private dining room atop "Little Italy," a characteristic Bohemian restaurant of the Greenwich Village in New York. The role of "The Poppy" gives opportunity to Miss Suratt to display her dramatic ability and she thoroughly avails herself of it. The costumes she wears are typically Suratt and as such decidedly orig-

inal and daring. With William H. Turner, Jos. Granby, Joseph Green, Ralph Delmore and Thomas Hardy supporting her, she has one of the best companies of any actress in vaudeville. The Original Primrose Four—Van, Cantwell, Murphy and Gibner, whose combined weight is 1000 pounds, is probably the most pleasing singing quartette in vaudeville. They bring new songs full of melody and charm that swing them into popular favor. Walter and Emily Walters are exceptionally gifted ventriloquists who have a method of their own that is exceedingly effective and entertaining. In Everest's Novelty Circus, the manager of all the performers are monkeys, whose eccentricities, aerial features are bewildering but interesting. No director with whiphand stands by to threaten during their versatile routine which is accomplished solely by the intelligence of the animals. Arthur Wenzel and Maybelle Palmer will appear in a very funny skit entitled, "She's Hard to Get Along With." "Major Rhoads" styles himself as the "Street Urchin" of vaudeville for it is in this characterization that he succeeds independently of his wonderful playing in giving a characterization of the boy who fights his way up to the top. He plays the violin like a master and the critics predict for him a brilliant musical future. The latest series of the Hearst Weekly Motion Pictures in which the Orpheum patrons take keen interest will be exhibited. The only holdovers in this extraordinary and novel bill will be McKay and Ardine in "All In Fun," and John B. Hymer and his company in "Tom Walker in Dixie."

**DESTROY ILLITERACY.**

"Destroy illiteracy that men may actually live," writes P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in a stirring appeal that this drag on Americanism may be removed through legislative action.

"Beyond the distance over which the human voice carries," says the federal educator, "the man who cannot read is deaf to human speech, nor can he hear when the speaker ceases to speak. Except as he by chance may be read to by another, he might as well have lived before

the alphabets were invented. For him there is no record even of his own life. For him no voice speaks across the centuries, the years, or the days. For him there is no literature of song or story, of art or science, of information or inspiration. For him the books are dumb as blocks of wood. The daily papers with their burden of the news of the world are silent as the blank sheets on which the news is printed. For him letters from distant relatives and friends have no meaning unless by chance they are interpreted to him by one who knows the art he has never learned. Space and time alike wall him hopelessly in.

"The man who cannot read sees only to the limit of his horizon, or at most to such distant parts of the world as may be explained or described to him in the spoken word by some returning traveler. Except for accidental glimpses caught from oral tradition, the past is as black as the night into which it was submerged when it passed. There are for him no broad illumined fields thronged with the busy millions of his ancestors, and no sunlit heights across which march the great events of the age-old struggle for freedom and for power over the forces of nature. Night shuts him in on all sides. Darkness lies on all the horizon of his senses and bars the doors of his imagination."

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James F. Gonser of the waiters, Thomas Goodwin of the warehouse and cereal workers, Peter A. Hansen of the carpenters, J. P. Piazza of the boilermakers, John Pearson of the machinists.

**ENRIGHT ACQUITTED.**

John Enright, former financial secretary of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, who had been charged with embezzlement because of a shortage in the funds of the organization, was acquitted by a jury in the Superior Court on Monday last.

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any.—Dr. Johnson.

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**THE BROAD INDUSTRIAL VIEW.**

The United States is primarily an industrial nation. While its chief source of wealth is agriculture, the majority of its people derive their living through industry. The great cities of the country are built upon manufacture and commerce. When the factories close and commerce is stagnant the cities soon show a pinched face. The easy carefree swing of the people passing to and fro disappears, and in its stead the parade ambles in slouchy lines, unkempt, ambitionless, apparently without purpose. Dogged responses replace cheerful greetings; sullen silence chides merry laughter.

The sunlight of nature cannot penetrate the gloom. Men's souls are heavy with the burdens of life. Plans for the future are thrust aside. Selfishness clutches at the heart.

The attitude of mind changes. Men think of themselves and of their own small interests. Confidence is lost. Industry has received a severe blow. It has cliffs to scale to reach its normal level.

Against this attitude of mind, against this poison in the blood of industry, the U. S. Department of Labor raises its voice and bades men to look forward, upward, beyond the scope of their own vision.

The world is passing through the greatest economic change in its history. And in this change the workers of the world have already advanced to a new position. They have taken a place in the constitution of the League of Nations. Their interests and their aims have been recognized by the countries of the world.

Never before in the life of this republic have so many agencies been put to work to relieve labor, to tide over the rough passages of the world-wide economic obstructions that have arisen from the war.

The U. S. Department of Labor has established employment agencies everywhere to unite the job and the job hunter; it has applied its energies to urging the Governors of all the States, the Mayors of all the cities, and all public spirited organizations in the country to resume the public work that was stopped by the war; it has, after careful scientific surveys of industry, selected building as the basis for restoring the country to its normal pursuits.

The Department from its investigations and its understanding of conditions, knows that confidence now is the basis of industry. Busy industry brings happiness to the people.

This country is the richest in the world. Its influence is universal. Its industrial advantages were never so good, for never before has it had the chance of entering the markets of the world through the gateway of sentiment. Its ideals and its purposes in the great war command the gratitude of civilization, and the writing of those ideals and purposes in the constitution of the League of Nations places it at the head of world affairs, political and industrial.

Viewed in its broad aspect, America today occupies the highest points of human progress. The world, and all the interests of the world, look to her for guidance.

Americans shall rise with their country. They shall burst through the primitive shell of their past vision and look out upon the vast forces that call upon them to release their tremendous industrial powers.

But hope must supplant misgiving.

Confidence must take the place of doubt.

Americans must know their own industrial capacity as the world knows it, and, knowing, live up to it.

The broad industrial view, supported by the logic of her position, discloses American industry leading the world, her ships weighted with cargo for every land, her people prosperous and her way to progress cleared by the force of her national character.

**SAVING AND COMFORT.**

Higher rates of wages paid during the war have opened to workers the choice of various new standards of action—they cannot all be called standards of "living."

The near-sighted have used their unusual wages to indulge in all sorts of extravagance which gave little real satisfaction and contributed nothing to permanent family stability. Where they are not harming themselves, they are cultivating tastes which they cannot hope permanently to gratify.

Others, the far-sighted ones, have used their increase in wages to improve their comfort up to the full efficiency point for themselves and their families, and are thinking carefully before they spend their surplus. Many are investing wisely in homes or working other well-considered investment purchases.

The wisest of all are putting a large share of their earnings into War Savings Stamps or savings banks to provide for necessities that may arise, and particularly to establish a "turn around" fund that will enable them to meet more comfortably any changes in business or employment that may result from post-armistice conditions.

These far-sighted people have taken the war, and its unusual opportunities for earning, very seriously; just as they did not expect the war to last always, they have not banked on war conditions in employment enduring indefinitely. They are ready for the future. If wages keep up, they are still so much ahead of the game.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sidney.

**TRUST PAYS \$800 A YEAR.**

The princely wages paid employees of the United States steel corporation is not apparent in a few lines of its report of its sale of stock to employees.

In 1917 3253 employees whose annual wage was "\$800 or less," bought stock and last year 1920 employees in this class bought stock. These workers averaged one share.

On December 31, 1917, more than 31,250 employees bought stock amounting to about three and one-half shares per person. This includes employees of all classes.

The price of the stock is the market price or usually a little less. Monthly payments are made as follows: Minimum, \$2 per share; maximum 25 per cent of earnings.

To encourage employees to buy this stock they are paid a premium of \$5 a year for five years on each share of stock purchased. These premiums are not paid where the subscription is canceled, the stock is sold or the employee believes the trade union is a better investment and becomes an "agitator" and is discharged. In the latter case the premium is divided among "faithful" employees who hold stock.

**FOUND IN BAY.**

The body of Thomas Goodwin, charter member of the Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union, was found floating in the bay on Monday last. From appearances the body had been in the water more than a week. Goodwin was one of the active and enthusiastic workers in the interest of his organization.

Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world is advancing. Advance with it.—Mazzini.

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1919.

Any group of society that hopes to control affairs must first learn to exercise self-imposed discipline and controlling power within its own particular realm. In no other way can it long maintain itself in control of anything. In this fact, and it is a fact, lies the safety of the world from Bolshevism. The dreamers have no discipline, no control over anything, not even over themselves. The instant power comes into their hands that instant disintegration commences and the general scramble among themselves to satisfy their selfishness always results in disaster for all of them.

The Bakersfield "Labor Journal" says: "Things are really beginning to move in this old universe of ours. Note the fact that during the recent general strike movement in Seattle even the subordinate body of that conservative old International Typographical Union voted to participate." This assertion might be illuminating if it contained the facts, but it does not. There were 190 votes cast by the Seattle Typographical Union at the election referred to. To carry the strike proposition 142 votes were required. Only 109 voted to strike. So the proposition was lost by a margin of 33 votes.

The employer who denies the right to organize to those who work for him has no right to criticize Bolshevism because he is the most helpful propagandist the cause has in this country. Despairing men grasp at anything to save themselves, and he breeds despair in the minds of the workers. He is a most dangerous inhabitant, more dangerous in fact than the Bolshevik, yet he is commonly seen to strut about with an air of superiority. One of the best ways to head off Bolshevism in this country is through the establishment of decent and democratic conditions in industry. Drive out the Bolshevik-breeding employer.

Labor is recognized in the proposed constitution of the League of Nations by the following paragraph: "Art. 20. The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor." There is nothing in this declaration which provides for lowering American wages to a level with European or other countries as is contended by some of the opponents of the League of Nations.

## -:- Sense or Selfishness -:-

In the industrial world these are particularly trying times. On the one hand many employers are endeavoring to garner all the good things of industry for themselves, while on the other we find in the labor movement an element that has hitched its wagon to a star and desires to reach the coveted goal in a single bound. Between these two unreasonable contending factors the sane trade unionist and the reasonable employer find themselves buffeted about unmercifully, with no regard whatever for their well-being. The thinking trade unionist and the thoughtful employer both want to see justice done. Both desire that the greedy employer be forced to treat fairly with the workers and at the same time earnestly hope that the labor movement will keep its feet on the ground. They know that if the dreamers have their way the strength of organized labor will be frittered away a little at a time until it is reduced to virtual impotency and be unable to weather the storms that are plainly approaching. They also are conscious of the fact that if the selfish employer gains the upper hand fertility will be given the seed of Bolshevism which has already been widely scattered throughout our country. The establishment of either of these possibilities would be hurtful alike to employer and employed. Between the two extremes lies the best interests of both, though neither the greedy employer or the star-gazing worker seems capable of perceiving this fact. It may be that only acute disaster can bring them to their senses.

The labor movement in this country has experienced rapid growth during the past few years. Many new members have been admitted to the various unions comprising it who are impatient with the apparently slow progress that is being made. A large number of them come from foreign shores and have brought with them ideas and policies that have never been workable here. They know nothing concerning the past of our movement and are, therefore, without guideposts to direct them on their journey to better things. They are overflowing with "one-big-union" notions, and, in their ignorance, believe that herein lies the only hope of the worker. The history of the Knights of Labor and the fate that overcame it are sealed books to them. The Utopian dream of Eugene V. Debs, the American Railway Union, and the disaster that it brought to the gullible workers that joined in the seance can be of no profit to them, because they know nothing of it. The American Labor Union, an economic-political monstrosity, leaves a bad taste in the mouth of the enlightened American trade unionist, but it has no terrors for the man who has never heard of it.

Another fantastical picture that transports the theorist to dreamy heights of enthusiasm is the general strike. The fact that never in history, in the United States or elsewhere, has this weapon brought success to the cause of labor means nothing to its advocates. The theory appeals to them and they care nothing about the lessons of practical experience. When informed that a general strike in order to be successful must accomplish its purpose within but a few days they admit this to be the fact yet insist that though every previous effort has failed the next time it is tried it will triumph. There is little use in trying to persuade men who have such child-like faith or who are so moved by the gambler's spirit of "take-a-chance" that they are willing to go up against odds of a thousand to one.

The American labor movement as it exists today is not of that character. It is based upon orderly development and steady progress. It may be too slow to suit the dreamers, but it is sure and safe, and these are the qualities that appeal to the average American wage worker.

The American labor movement will take care of the revolutionists within its ranks, but it will not be responsible for the breeders of Bolshevism among employers. That is the problem for employers to cope with, and they must deal with it effectively purely as a matter of self-preservation.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Those who are opposing a league of nations are living in a past age. They speak about "entangling alliances" and becoming involved in European affairs as though it were as possible today for us to isolate ourselves from the balance of the world as in the time of George Washington. They give no thought whatever to the fact that we have railroads, steamships, telephones, telegraphs, airships, submarines, etc., all of which tend to eliminate distance and bring every corner of the earth into quick contact with every other part of it. Isolation is no longer possible. We must take our proper place in world affairs as a matter of self-protection. The principle upon which the league of nations is founded is that of justice. Justice promotes peace and there has up to the present time been no better scheme devised than the league of nations for establishing justice between nations, great and small. The league of nations is coming because the people are opposed to war and the league does hold out the prospect of avoiding, or at least minimizing, war. The masses are calling for it.

"A group of men in the Senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country, and to make arbitrary use of powers to be employed in the interests of the people." In these words and with prophetic vision of the verdict of the American people against those responsible for the great filibuster that prevented the proper finish of the business before the session of the Congress just adjourned, President Wilson has given voice to the indignation of the nation over the conduct of its representatives who failed them at this critical moment in the world's history. The republican conspiracy to humiliate the President was made manifest immediately upon the publication of the draft for the proposal of a league of nations as agreed upon by the Paris conference. Senator Lodge cannot blame the deplorable finish of the sixty-fifth Congress upon a mere handful of men "beyond control," for he himself as well as other leaders and members of his party have for months and months just as assiduously orated upon matters and policies of the administration when these policies were not properly up for their consideration and action. As late as the day preceding the adjournment Senator Lodge occupied the precious hours with his criticism of the proposed league of nations and took pains to announce the names of the present senators as well as the newly elected who have determined to oppose the President's plans for a league of nations. With rare judgment the President did not seek to embarrass the Senate with that question, and exerted himself in holding the Senators to their duty in finishing up all important business demanded from them by their constituents. With an equal rare exhibition of recklessness the republican conspirators chose to obstruct the business of the American people if by so doing they might jeopardize the President's influence at the conclusion of peace in Europe. They took their chance, and we hope earnestly that the nation in its might of wrath and humiliation may take such steps at first opportunity as to shear the Senate of its overweening lust of power and autocratic tendencies. The Senate is the American House of Lords, and as it has been necessary in Great Britain to reduce its power for evil, so will the Senate's colossal arrogance inevitably lead to its constitutional downfall.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Miss Gush—I just adore caviar, don't you?  
Miss Green—I never heard him except on the phonograph.—Houston "Post."

Beautiful Ernestine was sobbing as though her heart would break.

"What is it dear?" asked the girl friend.

"W-why," she sobbed, "I t-told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."

"What of that?"

"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."—London "Opinion."

Doctor—You must avoid all excitement; must cut out beer and whisky, and drink only water.

Patient—But, doctor, the idea of drinking water excites me more than anything else.—Boston "Transcript."

The applicant for the job of office boy presented his credentials in a manner that bespoke his entire confidence that the position would be his. The sour-looking old gentleman at the head of the establishment read the paper carefully and then surveyed the boy searchingly.

"It is certainly a very nice thing for you to have these recommendations from the minister of your church and your Sunday school teacher," said he, "and I must admit that you look honest. All the same, I'd like to have a few words from some one that knows you on week-days."—"Harpers."

He was very black and in his khaki he looked like coffee and chocolate ice cream. After eating a hearty meal in the American Red Cross canteen at — he sat down with a book, near the counter. The kind-hearted directress looked once or twice in his direction, and was surprised to see big tears rolling down his cheeks.

"Why, now this will never do!" she said kindly. "Is there anything I can do to help you?"

He dug his knuckles into his eyes and replied: "I sholy am ashamed to make a baby outen myself, ma'am. This yer book done make me so homesick!"

She picked up the book he had been reading. It was the canteen cook-book, and it was open at the section on How to Fry Chicken.

He owned a handsome touring car  
To ride in it was heaven;  
He ran across a piece of glass,  
Bill—\$14.97.

He took his friends out for a ride,  
'Twas good to be alive;  
The carburetor sprang a leak,  
Bill—\$40.65.

He started on a little tour,  
The finest sort of fun;  
He stopped too quick and stripped his gears  
Bill—\$90.61.

He took his wife down town to shop,  
To save car fare was great—  
He jammed into a hitching post,  
Bill—\$278.

He cranked the car one early morn,  
He ne'er had felt so fine;  
The handle hit him in the teeth,  
Bill—\$329.

He spent all of the coin he had,  
And then in anguish cried:  
"I'll put a mortgage on the house,  
And take just one more ride."  
—"The Auto Review."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### JUST A JOB.

Is it just a job that is yours to hold,  
A task that offers you so much gold,  
Just so much work that is yours to do,  
With never a greater goal in view?  
What do you see at your desk or loom,  
Or the spot you fill in life's busy room?  
Merely a flickering lamp that burns  
With a sickly light as the mill wheel turns  
And the same old grind in the same old ways  
With all the tomorrows like yesterdays!

Is it just a job, just a task to do,  
So many pieces to build anew?  
So many figures to add, and then  
Home for a while and back again?  
Are you just a clerk in a gaudy shop,  
Pleased when a customer fails to stop,  
Finding no joy in the things you sell,  
Sullenly waiting the quitting bell?  
Are your thoughts confined to the narrow space  
And the dreariness of your present place?

Is it just a job, or a golden chance?  
The first grim post of a fine advance,  
The starting place on the road which leads  
To the better joys and the bigger deeds,  
Do your thoughts go out to the days to be?  
Can your eyes look over the drudgery  
And see in the distance the splendid glow  
Of the broader life that you, too, may know?  
What is your view of your circumstance,  
Is it just a job or a golden chance?

—Edgar A. Guest.

### STOP, LOOK, LISTEN.

By James M. Lynch.

If you have visited Niagara you have heard the voice of the great cataract, calling softly at first, then louder and more insistently as you approached, then compellingly and tumultuously as you watched its mighty flood.

Was it not comparable to the voice of humanity, calling, ever calling, for the redress of its grievances? At times the demand is subdued and almost inarticulate, again it volleys like the crash and roar of abysmal forces.

"There is evidence on all sides of an awakening of the social conscience to the appalling condition existing today, with poverty on the one hand and enormous wealth on the other, with modified slavery on the one hand and luxurious idleness on the other."

Thus speaks the president of the American Public Health Association. Out of his knowledge and his experience, at a great convention of his fellows, he makes this presidential declaration:

"Every nation that permits people to remain under the fetters of preventable disease and permits social conditions to exist that make it impossible for them to be properly fed, clothed and housed, so as to maintain a high degree of physical fitness, and that indorses a wage that does not afford sufficient revenue for the home, is trampling a primary principle of democracy under its feet."

"It is for you men of large affairs to note the signs on the horizon, and govern yourselves accordingly," said a great leader in an address to a chamber of commerce. "There is a mounting demand for a better order of things, a demand that must be satisfied if we are to escape in this country the woes that are afflicting older nations."

"Three million children," asserts our medical president, "go to school either without breakfast or with insufficient food for their breakfast."

Voices cry out in the wilderness of want, and they go unheeded; misery is shunned, desolation is without relief.

Listen, you occupants of the seats of the mighty, while there is yet time!



**BEING COGS BREED REBEL SPIRIT.**

Being a cog in the industrial machine is the fundamental cause for industrial unrest, declared C. V. Corless, a Canadian economist, before the American institute of mining and metallurgical engineers.

"There are probably very few men who would not be willing," he said, "to earn less, to work harder and for longer hours and under worse conditions, or to get on with fewer holidays if it were done for themselves in any undertaking in which they really felt a deep personal interest. But, in modern industry, they do not feel personally interested. They have no sense of ownership. They never begin and finish anything. They have little or no interest in the end product. They do not have the opportunity to think for themselves. They are generally required to perform certain definite work, or even mere mechanical movements without consultation, or in a way that does not call for reasonable exercise or recognition of their intelligence.

"They have very little or no voice in governing themselves. They are parts of an organization, cogs in an economic machine which they do not fully understand, and in which they almost lose their identity—that is, their freedom for self-development. Somebody, somewhere, shapes the organization and sets it in motion, but the parts of the organization they see or the work they perform usually have little, if any, scientific or social meaning to them. Hence their spirit rebels. The human spirit, unless it has been utterly suppressed, is fortunately so constituted that it always rebels against any form of the external authority in which it has no share, and which it does not intelligently grasp.

"Industrial peace will never be attained as long as capital and management assume the right of a final say on matters intimately affecting the welfare and even the self-respecting existence of a very numerous class, whose loyal cooperation is as essential to the success of every industrial enterprise as their own.

"Is it clearly recognized that we are at the beginning of a great transition period of industry? Do we realize that the autocracy of capital is coming to an end? Such periods of widespread, rapid, social change are times of peculiar danger. It is in the power of the present members of society either to recognize the principle at work and to lend intelligent assistance to the movement or to increase the social danger by opposing it."

**MACHINE NO LONGER POLITICAL.**

The Boston "Globe" declares that the machinery of government has shifted from a political to an industrial basis.

"Directly it had declared war against Germany," says this paper, "Congress became as a fifth wheel to the coach. There was no feeling against it. There was only a general agreement that if war-making were left to that body, the war would be made some time in 1923. The leisurely political discussion of peace time simply would not do. We all knew it, and our administration machinery became, therefore, a group of quickly improvised executive boards—food, fuel, shipping, railroads, war industries, and so on. Instead of being politicians, the men who have steered the fortunes of the country have been a combination as odd as it was new; a group of business executives skilled in administrative detail, and, behind them, a group of highly trained technical experts with minds schooled in scientific exactitude, who had hitherto been known to the country chiefly as 'professors.' In England it was the same.

"This abrupt shift of government from political to industrial machinery is no accident. When these political forms of government were created they fitted the social structure of the national life. The alteration of our political machinery lagged behind until the war caught us trying to run a

twentieth century industrial nation with a political machine which was, for the most part, constructed in the eighteenth century.

"The stark necessity of war time compelled us to abandon much of it and set up an economic governmental machine in its place. It is not a question of whether we approve of what happened; it is what did happen.

"This shift of public thinking from the political to the economic is not confined to governments. It has been copied by the workers. The features of the great strikes in England have been their way of blandly ignoring Parliament—abandoning political action for "direct" or economic action. Similar tendencies are appearing here.

"Modern society is no longer primarily political. It is industrial and commercial. It must be handled as such. Problems which governments once treated as political have to be recognized as plain bread-and-butter or business propositions."

**SALARIES "JUMP"; WAGES "INCH" ALONG.**

In pleading for wage increases to Government employees, Senator LaFollette presented a list of prominent officeholders whose salaries have been advanced since 1905. The speaker did not object to these increases, but cited them to illustrate the attitude of Congress toward Government employees.

"Senators will vote themselves an increase of salary of 50 per cent," said the Wisconsin lawmaker, "and deny to Government employees a percentage of increase that will sustain life, and yet they marvel and complain and threaten because there is dissatisfaction in this country; they organize investigations to find out why it is that meetings are held and voices are raised protesting against the condition of things that exist here today."

The speaker showed that the salary of the president and members of the cabinet have been increased 50 per cent since 1905; private secretary to the President, 50 per cent; Vice-President, 50 per cent; secretary to the Vice-President, 81 per cent; Representatives in Congress, 50 per cent; secretary of the Senate, 30 per cent; sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, 44 per cent; Speaker of the House of Representatives, 50 per cent; sergeant-at-arms of the House, 44 per cent; doorkeeper of the House, 42 per cent; Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, from \$13,500 to \$15,000 a year; associate Justices, from \$12,000 to \$14,000; circuit judges, from \$7,000 to \$8,500; district judges, from \$6,000 to \$7,500.

Senator LaFollette showed that the salaries of Senators, cabinet officials, judges, etc., are fixed by statute, while the proposed increase for Government employees is a bonus. If these employees fail to secure the bonus in future appropriation bills, they will drop back to the wage level of 1885.

"The wages of the employees of the Government," he said, "have not been materially changed since 1855, but the salaries of Representatives, of Senators, of judges, of cabinet officers, of presidents, of ambassadors have been raised enormously."

**TROUNCING EFFECTIVE**

That the trouncing administered to the red brigade of the Oakland Boilermakers' Union by the International through the instrumentality of M. J. McGuire was effective is indicated by the fact that Boilermakers' Union No. 233, of Oakland, at the Oakland Auditorium Wednesday night, lifted the fines levied on all members who left the organization for the union sponsored by M. J. McGuire of San Francisco and invited the workers to return to the fold. Fines ranging from \$100 to \$500 were imposed on almost every man of the three thousand who left Local No. 233. M. V. Angell, international organizer, has returned from Kansas City after conferring with

Louis Weyand, president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers. A motion to go on record as favoring the 44-hour a week work schedule was tabled.

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**REASON OF CHILDREN'S YEAR.**

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, aroused by the great loss in child life in England and France, in the conditions surrounding the employment of women in industry in the first years of war, has attempted to profit by this experience of our allies and fix the interest of the American home on its children, their health and their rights to well developed minds and bodies.

Inasmuch as weight and height are a fair indication of the condition of health of a child, a national weighing and measuring test was inaugurated.

In California over forty thousand mothers brought their children to find out if their little ones' health could be improved. Now we are ready for the next test. In San Francisco next Saturday, thirty health centers will open. Here mothers will be given free advice as to hygiene and diet of their children and will also receive the opinion of experts as to the physical condition of their little sons and daughters.

This is a great opportunity. Make the most of it, mothers. Enroll your children under six. Fill in blank and mail to S. F. Children's Year Committee, 323 Haight street.

Miss Katherine Felton, who as General Secretary of the Associated Charities has done so much for the little ones of this city, says the following in regard to Children's Year:

"Children's Year, besides being a campaign to save the lives of the hundred thousand babies who die needlessly each year, is a 'preparedness' measure. By means of the weighing and measuring tests and free medical advice, mothers are taught just how to prepare their children for life's 'job.'"

"What better can a mother give to her child than perfect health? The recent epidemic that has brought so much suffering and death has demonstrated the wisdom of the proverbial 'ounce of prevention' theory. 'Well Baby Clinics,' such as are established throughout the city by the Children's Year Committee, are educational centers for mothers, where specialists will give advice and instructions in how to prevent illness. Until every mother takes her share of the responsibility for keeping disease under control and is willing to do her share, our community will have to stand the strain of these contagious diseases which leave behind them a trail of death and sorrow.

"I hope every San Francisco mother will avail herself of this great opportunity and take her children of pre-school age to be weighed and measured and make sure that they are one hundred per cent healthy."

**MAYOR MAKES DENIAL.**

Mayor Kysle is squirming under the criticism of workers because of his refusal to permit a trade union meeting being held in McKeesport, Pa., on behalf of the employees of the steel trust.

The mayor overlooks the principle involved and blames mill employees. He says his action was taken "at the behest of many of the men employed here." Trade unionists accept the mayor's statement that mill employees appealed to him. The organized workers say that these "company" employees are capable of any action and that the mayor of a city is hard pressed for an excuse when he attempts to shield himself behind these employees while violating his oath of office.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Some people impress us as trying to be whole-souled in a half-hearted way.

**REJECTS LOW WAGE LEVEL.**

The national war labor board rejects the claim of Madison (Wis.) employers that because wages paid by them are as high, or higher, than are paid by the State of Wisconsin and the city of Madison, a wage level "is established which it would be unwise to change or disturb."

"This argument has little force," says the board. "Carried to its logical conclusion, workers would always be required to accept low wages provided the majority in the same community received low wages. It would always mean a reduction to the lowest level, which is neither just to the worker or the community as a whole.

"In any event there is no just comparison between workers in factories and those employed by state or municipal authorities. Certainly low wages paid by the latter can not rightfully constitute the just measure for the former.

"The test is not so much what the level is, as how that level measures up with the cost of living. Workmen are entitled to comfortable living wages, and no comparisons that might be presented are sufficient to overturn or outweigh that principle."

**WAR WAGES SWALLOWED.**

In urging the necessity for putting "the people to work," the information and education service of the Department of Labor says that despite high wages the percentage of saving was smaller during the war than in the pre-war period.

"The belief is not well founded," it is stated, "that the workers were so well provided for during the war that they could afford to remain idle a long time while peace pursuits were being leisurely resumed. They are not well prepared for undergoing the hardships caused by unemployment. In truth, they are poorly equipped to face adversity.

"A sudden plunge from prosperity to want will

not be met with as good grace as if there had been no prosperity. People have left the barren fields. They are not disposed to return to them merely because some slight circumstances prevent their living as was their wont. The black curtain cannot be lowered over the land of plenty in the belief that the people will be kept out. They will simply tear aside the curtain and walk in. That's the peculiar habit of people who know they want something and know where it can be found."

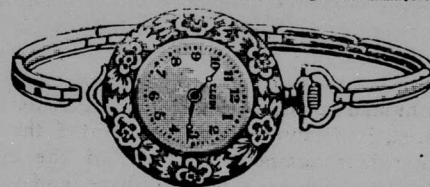
**SWISS****WATCHMAKERS**

For \$1.00 We Clean Any Kind of Watch and Guarantee Correct Time For 2 Years

**DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.**

Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches.

| Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.                 | Cutto     |
|---|-----------|
| 7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....\$2.50    | \$ 1.49   |
| 18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 5.00    | 2.50      |
| 7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 8.00  | 3.75      |
| 15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 8.00 | 5.00      |
| 17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....15.00 | 8.50      |
| 19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....28.00 | 15.00     |
| 21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....35.00 | 20.00     |
| 23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....45.00 | 25.00     |
| Military Wrist Watches.....                           | \$1.00 up |
| Military Wrist Watches, Waltham or Elgin.....         | \$5.00 up |



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavaliers, Brooches and Stick Pins.

**ERNEST STEFFEN CO.**  
**DIAMOND BROKERS**

2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave.,  
Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

## Do Your Bit to Prove California Has the Best Babies

### Nation-Wide Drive to Weigh and Measure All Children Under Six

Fill in blanks and mail to 323 Haight Street. You will receive in return a slip, giving you an appointment at the nearest health Center.

Name .....

Address .....

Ages of Children .....

The Government wants to help you to keep your children well

**THERE IS NO WEALTH LIKE HEALTH**



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 28, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—From Gas Workers' Union, J. T. Foley, vice P. Connelly; Shipyard laborers, Ed. Kelly, vice P. Boyle. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the Governor and members of the Legislature, with reference to Senate Bill No. 603, and Assembly Bill No. 791.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Jewelry Workers' Union, with reference to a testimonial purchased by a Committee of this Council. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting assistance of Council in adjusting its differences with the Purity Market. From Waitresses' Union, copy of wage scale for members employed at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Cafeteria.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From California State Civil Service Association, with reference to Senate Bill No. 21. From Iron Trades Council, endorsing Assembly Bills Nos. 306 and 795; and Senate Bill No. 372. And are opposed to Assembly Bill No. 793 and Senate Bill No. 518. Resolution introduced by B. B. Rosenthal, with reference to the General Manager of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and his plans for the education of the working men and boys, and requesting the endorsement of this Council.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, regarding a reduction of delegates. From Beer Bottlers' Union, with reference to a reduction of delegates.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From Felt and Composition Roofers' Union, regarding their jurisdiction.

Request complied with—From T. E. Zant, requesting leave of absence from committee work for a short period.

Resolutions were introduced by Waiters' Union regarding prohibition and earnestly requesting each citizen and voter to assist in the campaign to defeat the menace of national prohibition by signing the referendum petition at first opportunity, and voting against ratification of the federal prohibition amendment when submitted at the next general election. Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The federal prohibition amendment will become effective on January 16, 1920, unless the ratification of same be nullified by the courts or, as being proposed, by referendum to the people of the states providing for such procedure; and

Whereas, A movement has been started in twelve states, among which is California, to have the ratification resolution adopted by their respective legislatures submitted for vote by the electors at the polls; and

Whereas, Such a referendum petition is to be circulated immediately for signatures among the voters of this State; and

Whereas, Labor in California has gone repeatedly on record against national prohibition, and the people of this State at the last election by a decisive vote re-affirmed their opposition to state-wide prohibition in any form, wherefore there are good reasons for believing that if submitted to a vote of the people the federal prohibition amendment will not be ratified;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That we hereby earnestly request each citizen and voter to assist in this campaign to defeat the menace of national prohibition by signing the referendum

petition at first opportunity, and voting against ratification of the federal prohibition amendment when submitted at the next general election; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the San Francisco Labor Council and to the Press.

**Report of Executive Committee**—On the request of Bartenders' Union for action against Mr. Heitman's saloon, the matter was laid over for one week. Recommended endorsement of the Cracker Packers' Auxiliary, subject to the approval of its International. The wage scale of Bakers' Union was laid over one week, no committee appearing from this union. Report of Committee concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—On the request of Auto Bus Operators' Union requesting Council to oppose Senate Bill No. 447, and as the committee desires to investigate further, the matter was laid over one week. Recommended that this Council oppose Senate Bill No. 576, with reference to placing the Widows' Pension Bureau under the same board which is to administer the affairs of charities, jails, etc. On the request of Egg Inspectors' Union seeking endorsement of a bill not yet introduced, the matter was laid for further investigation. In the matter of the proposed bond issue for 35 millions for the construction of the state highways, committee recommends endorsement. Recommended endorsement of Senate Bills Nos. 553 and 357 relating to development of Hunters' Point lands. Recommended endorsement of Senate Bill No. 94, with reference to the control of the San Francisco Harbor.

**Special Report of the Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the proposal of the Paris Peace Conference for the establishment of a league of nations, your committee have carefully investigated all available arguments for and against the establishment of such an association of nations for the main purpose of making future wars between nations difficult or impossible. Accordingly committee recommends that the Council adopt the accompanying resolutions. The report of the Committee on above matters were concurred in. On motion the resolutions endorsing the proposed League of Nations were adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The proposed League of Nations, now in process of creation at the Peace Conference in Paris, has aroused the latent opposition of those who wilfully or unwittingly retard the march of progress and who would disregard the lessons conveyed by the events of the last four years; and

Whereas, From the inception of the war to the defeat of the Central Powers, it has been the universal judgment of mankind, particularly the labor world, that the hard-fought conflict was a direct challenge to humanity for control of world affairs, either by crowned autocracy or a free democracy. The sacrifices of millions of lives, desolated homes, and exhausted treasures, shall not have been made in vain. The course to be travelled by humanity in the future shall be no longer marked by the bloodstains of passing centuries. As the burden of this great calamity has fallen most heavily upon the plain people, so must by their skill and industry the damages be repaired. This calls for unity and cooperation,



James H. Sorensen  
Pres. and Vice

## Sorensen Co.

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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

VALESKA SURATT  
Presents Herself

in  
"THE PURPLE POPPY"

Supported by a New York Cast.

JOHN B. HYMER & CO., presenting "Tom Walker in Dixie"; GEORGE McKAY & OTTIE ARDINE in "All in Fun"; THE ORIGINAL PRIMROSE FOUR, 1000 lbs. of Harmony; WALTERS & WALTERS, Talented Ventri- quists; EVEREST'S NOVELTY CIRCUS; ARTHUR WANZER & MAYBELLE PALMER, "She's Hard To Get Along With"; HEARST WEEKLY; "MAJOR" RHOADS, "The Street Urchin."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

TYPEWRITING TELEPHONE MULTIGRAPHING  
KEARNY 4997  
FRANCES K. SMITH  
Successor to  
MATTIE M. BARKLEY  
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
505 Pacific Building San Francisco

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK  
Savings Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets .....                       | \$58,893,078.42 |
| Deposits .....                     | 54,358,496.50   |
| Capital Actually Paid Up .....     | 1,000,000.00    |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds ..... | 2,336,411.92    |
| Employees' Pension Fund .....      | 295,618.00      |

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Bells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE  
BROWN & KENNEDY  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

## THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco



and we believe that through the League of Nations this unity of action may be achieved;

Therefore Be It Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the organized workingmen and women of San Francisco, California, that we give our unqualified endorsement to the plan proposed and voiced by President Wilson, chief magistrate of this Republic, believing his program a measure for the uplift of mankind and the lessening if not the elimination of war's cruel and costly menace;

Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Wilson, to Senators Phelan and Johnson, and to Representatives Kahn and Nolan.

**Report of Legislative Agent at Sacramento—** Delegate Murphy made a progressive report on legislation affecting labor at sessions of the California Legislature.

**Auditing Committee—**Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business—**Moved that the Council oppose Senate Bill No. 539, providing for when injunctions may or may not be granted; carried.

Moved that the legislative agent be instructed to lend assistance in the passage of the Lane Land Settlement Project; carried.

**Receipts—**\$394.10: **Expenses—**\$305.50.

Council adjourned at 10.50 p. m.

Faternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

#### OIL FIELDS PAY RAISED.

The Federal Oil Inspection Board for California, on March 3rd, established a new wage scale for all workers in the oil industry of the state, substantial increases being awarded all classes of employees.

The schedule is made effective, as to oil and pipeline workers, from December 1, 1918, and as to refinery and gasoline-extraction plant workers, from February 1, 1919. Under the award the pay will be:

Drillers and tool dressers, from \$5 to \$8.50 per day; head rig-builders, \$8.75; rig-builders, \$7.75; head well-cleaners, \$7.50; well-cleaners' helpers, \$5.50; head well-pullers, \$5.75 and \$6; well-pullers, \$4.50 and \$4.75; engineers, first class, \$5.50; second class, \$5.25; firemen, \$4.50; pumpers, oilers, dehydrator operators, \$4.50; head roustabouts, \$5.50; roustabouts, \$4.25. These are all considered as oilfield employees.

Pipeline employees: Engineers, \$5.50 and \$5.75 per day; assistants, \$5.25 and \$5.50; firemen and oilers, \$4.50 and \$4.75; foremen of repair crews, \$5.50; helpers, \$4.25; line walkers, \$4.25; dispatchers, \$4.50.

Refinery employees are to receive: Stillmen, \$5 and \$5.50; helpers, \$4.75; treaters, \$5 and \$5.50; helpers, \$4.75; engineers, \$5.25 and \$5.50; pumpers, \$4.50; firemen, \$4.50.

Gasoline-extraction plant employees: Engineers, \$5.25 and \$5.50; firemen, \$4.50; oilers, \$4.50; pumpmen, \$4.50; trap tenders, \$4.50; booster-station operators, \$4.50; roustabouts, \$4.25; common laborers, \$4.

Case makers, case printers and labelers, barrel gluers, barrel washers, can and barrel fillers, compound-house helpers, solderers, barrel and drum painters, \$4.25 per day; teamsters, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6; truck drivers, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6; acetylene welders, \$6.40; heavy-fire blacksmiths, \$7.68; light-fire blacksmiths, \$6.40; helpers, \$5.12 and \$4.64, respectively; bit dressers, shop, \$6.40; boilermakers, \$6.40; helpers, \$4.64; electricians, \$6.40; helpers, \$4.64; machinists, first and second class, \$6.40 and \$4.96; helpers, \$4.64; steam, gas engine and pump repairmen, \$6.40; helpers, \$4.64; steam and pipe fitters and plumbers, \$6.40; helpers, \$4.64; tinsmiths and sheet-metal workers, \$6.40; helpers, \$4.64.

#### SWINDLE SOLDIERS' FOLKS.

Government officials are planning a vigorous campaign against swindlers who are seeking to defraud relatives of soldiers through false telegrams and letters. The usual practice is for the swindler to obtain the names of relatives of a soldier from the published casualty lists. A telegram signed in the soldier's name is sent, saying he is free to come home on furlough if his relatives wire money for his trip. In filing the message the sender waives identification and asks his relatives to do the same.

Officials urge that in no case should relatives waive complete identification in transmitting funds to soldiers.

I have always tho't the actions of men the best interpreters of their thoughts.—Locke.

#### HANNON COMING HERE.

William Hannon, national vice-president of the Machinists, has communicated to friends here the information that he expects to be in San Francisco soon. Hannon was sent out by his international body to do what he could in straightening matters out in Seattle and the northwest, and his visit here is looked forward to with great pleasure.

#### TO ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

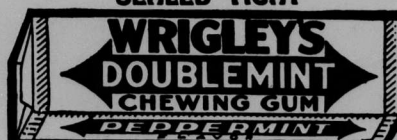
W. Administer and F. C. Hillyard have been nominated to fill the unexpired terms of vice-president and executive board member, respectively of Molders' Union No. 164. Election will be held Tuesday night, when further nominations may be made.

# WRIGLEY'S

All  
three brands  
sealed in air-tight  
packages. Easy to find—

it is on sale  
everywhere.

Look for, ask for,  
be sure to get  
**WRIGLEY'S**  
The  
Greatest Name  
in Goody-Land



18

## The Flavor Lasts



**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Intertype Machines.  
\*†Linotype and Intertype.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. .... 48 Third  
(31) Architect Press, The. .... 245 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(59) H. L. Beck Printing Co. .... 340 Sansome  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips. .... 515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press. .... 140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie. .... 370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. .... 346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin. .... 739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co. .... 112 Hyde  
(176) \*California Press. .... 340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co. .... 708 Montgomery  
(37) Chase & Rae. .... 1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co. .... 3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co. .... 568 Clay  
(19) Eagle Printing Company. .... 59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co. .... 220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co. .... 3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. .... 440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press. .... 275 Eighth  
(146) Excelsior Press. .... 238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. .... 777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co. .... 818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co. .... 42 Second  
(5) Guedet Printing Co. .... 344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. .... 565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H. .... 261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros. .... 47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co. .... 259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M. .... 641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray. .... 534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I. .... 1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press. .... 25 Fremont  
(23) \*Majestic Press. .... 315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C. .... 485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. .... 363 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company. .... 440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co. .... 1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. .... 343 Front  
(91) McNicoll, John R. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J. .... 25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H. .... 5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co. .... 565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co. .... 753 Market  
(88) \*Polyglot Printing Co. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) \*Progress Printing Co. .... 516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros. .... 513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The. .... 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co. .... 643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press. .... 461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co. .... 16 Larkin  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. .... 818 Mission  
(15) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(125) Simplex System Co. .... 136 Pine  
(29) \*Shanley Co., The. .... 147-151 Minna  
(25) Standard Printing Co. .... 324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press. .... 69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. .... 1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press. .... 88 First  
(138) Wagner Printing Co. .... 1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co. .... 883 Market  
(36) \*West Coast Publishing Co. .... 30 Sharon  
(42) West End Press. .... 2436 California  
(51) Western Printing Co. .... 82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co. .... 1071 Mission  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co. .... 350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc. .... 774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A. .... 64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley. .... 343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. .... 442 Sansome  
(210) Dover, Garrity Co. .... 515 Howard  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. .... 560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. .... 340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John R. .... 441 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(195) Stumm, E. C. .... 675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

- (161) Occidental Supply Co. .... 580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The. .... 509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 766 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. .... 340 Sansome  
(8) \*The Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(11) \*Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) \*Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. .... 423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The. .... 5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal. .... 59 Church  
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. .... 1185 Church  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish. .... 30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (184) Independent Press Room. .... 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F. .... 330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room. .... 509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. .... 16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros. .... 47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. .... 259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. ....  
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. .... 53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. .... 563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R. .... 311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. .... 343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. .... 76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. .... 140 Second

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**PIECE WORK LOSING OUT.**

Piece work is disappearing on many important railroads in this country, following the announcement of Director General of Railroad McAdoo, before he retired from office, that if it were shown that the employees oppose this system it would be abolished.

The American Federation of Labor railway employees' department announces that the following railroads are the latest to join the no-piece-work column:

Chicago & Alton, Norfolk & Western, Hocking Valley, Pennsylvania, Long Island, Cumberland Valley, Denver & Rio Grande, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Indiana Harbor Belt. Pere Marquette employees have declared against piece work and they have notified the management to that effect.

**FAVOR U. S. CONTROL.**

"Our membership is practically unanimous in favor of Government ownership of the railroads," reports officers of the American Federation of Labor railway employees' department.

The question submitted to a referendum of these unionists was: "Do you favor Government ownership or control, as against private ownership?"

The various internationals are reported as follows:

Machinists—For private control, 426; against private control, 130,935. Blacksmiths—For, 82; against, 27,990. Boilermakers—For, 118; against, 26,559. Railway Carmen—For, 805; against, 100,972. Sheet Metal Workers—For, 28; against, 9984. The electrical workers report that their locals voted as units on the question and that private control was defeated by a "vast majority." The railway clerks and switchmen have taken no vote.

**WON'T DISCUSS EIGHT HOURS.**

The National War Labor Board refuses to enter into further discussion on whether the eight-hour day is practicable. In its decision in the case of Madison (Wis.) employers and workers, the board said:

"The time has now come as a settled national policy that eight hours shall constitute the basic day's work. It is not necessary to repeat arguments that sustain this principle. It is sufficient to refer to the packing house case, decided by Judge Aschuler, and the decision of Justice Clark, in award in re Molders versus Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company, Wheeling, W. Va., and the decision of the railroad wage commission."

**OPPOSE SPEED-UP SYSTEM.**

Trade unionists of Chicago are urging the City Council to record their opposition to speed-up systems and notify the National Congress of their decision, that suitable legislation may be enacted.

The Pullman Company is cited as one of the concerns that use this sweating system. The unionists show that with an original capitalization of \$36,000,000 in 1898, the company has issued stock dividends to the amount of \$74,000,000; cash dividends of \$150,000,000, as well as setting aside \$32,000,000 for wear and tear of the plant.

Regarding these figures the unionists say:

"The earnings of this corporation emphasize the fact that it is unnecessary to operate a speed-up system for employees where stop-watch observations are used as a basis for setting a pace for workers with the resulting mass of nervous and mental diseases."

**ASKS RESIDENT DEPUTIES.**

All deputy sheriffs appointed in Minnesota must be residents of the State and citizens of the United States under the provisions of a bill introduced in the State Senate. The bill is intended to prohibit special deputization of men from other States or foreign-born employees in case of labor troubles.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauvins No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Purchasers of 1919 War Savings Stamps should not place them on 1918 folders—technically known as War Savings Certificates—is the warning of Samuel Hubbard, director of War Savings for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. If the 1918 certificate has blank spaces just put the certificate away without filling it with 1919 stamps. The same Thrift Stamps and Thrift Cards are used this year and when the Thrift Card holding 16 stamps is filled it will be exchanged for the 1919 War Savings Stamp on payment of the additional cents which represent the difference between the price of the War Savings Stamp and \$4, the value of the 16 Thrift Stamps. Where there is any doubt Director Hubbard advises questioning the local secretary of the War Savings Society or the postmaster.

## OWEN MILLER IS DEAD.

Owen Miller, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians for years, died in St. Louis. A large number of trade unionists attended the funeral services. David Kreyling, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor represented the American Federation of Labor at the request of Secretary Morrison.

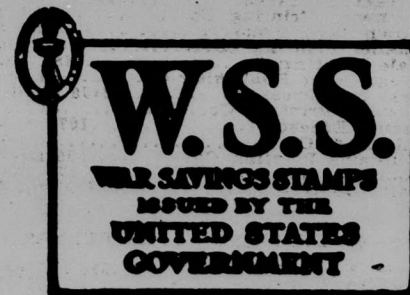
Deceased was a prominent figure in the trade union movement and was active during his long career as a member of organized labor in assisting in its development.

## GAINS IN LOS ANGELES.

In his annual report to the Central Labor Council Secretary-Treasurer Myers shows the steady growth and development of the trade union movement in Los Angeles. During the past year 22 unions were organized, and 16 established organizations have affiliated with the central body, making a membership gain of 6889. Numerous trades have secured wage increases and improved conditions, and the "Citizen," owned by the general labor movement, is free from debt.

## MANY HATTERS IDLE.

When American Federation of Labor Secretary Morrison made public at Washington the number of out-of-works in Newark, which had been forwarded him by local trade unionists, Mayor Gillen rushed into print and announced that there was a job for every man in this city. Hatters' Union No. 14 disagrees with his honor and states that several hundred of its members are unemployed.





# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.



THIS IS A  
**UNION STORE**  
WE CLOSE  
**SATURDAY**  
AT 6

WE  
EMPLOY  
UNION  
CLERKS

B. KATSEHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

WE GIVE  
**MR**  
GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS

## ALASKA PACKERS' EMPLOYEES.

Negotiations are now being conducted between committees representing the Alaska Fishermen's Union and Alaska Packers' Association in relation to a renewal of wage agreements. The men are seeking increased rates and improved working conditions. The schedule is quite complicated as different conditions and methods of payment prevail at the various camps.

It is reported that the differences which existed at the Alameda repair yards of the Alaska Packers' Association in relation to the employment of mechanics who should be members of the Iron Trades Council and Bay Maritime District Council Unions have been practically adjusted by an arrangement that the men in question join the respective unions. The question of wages was not involved in the disputes, as it is claimed that union wages have been received by the employees.

Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union No. 471, has submitted a new wage schedule to the association and conferences are to begin within a few days.

## BRANDS STATEMENT FALSE.

M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union No. 6 and who has been acting as personal representative of the international president in the Oakland boilermakers' controversy, brands as false a statement alleged to have been made by him to the effect that the men who left the Oakland Boilermakers' Union No. 233 could not receive a charter from the international union. McGuire says that in his opinion a new charter will be granted the men if they sincerely desire to form a new union. He also says that dues will be collected from the members of the new organization in Oakland that has elected temporary officers, beginning Friday of this week, and that the money will be placed in escrow until such time as the international officers act upon the application for a new charter.

## NET PROFITS INCREASE.

Present day profits is indicated by the income tax paid to the State of Wisconsin by 21 companies for five years ending 1916. These concerns represent the meat, coal, shoe, paper, steel, and powder industries. In 1911 their total net profits were reported at \$1,730,999, and in 1916 the profits were \$23,335,179.

No publicity is given the years 1917 and 1918, which were the "juiciest" in the history of the country.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUYING URGED.

In a report issued by the Central States Co-operative Society it is stated that interest is increasing in the wholesale branch of the co-operative buying movement and that co-operative societies are buying stock to finance this feature of co-operation. Attention is called to this statement by the committee on officers' reports at the last convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor:

"When we consider that the entire wheat crop of North Dakota in 1917 was taxed \$55,000,000 in the transfer of this essential commodity from the producer to the consumer, we are forced to the conclusion that the time is at hand when the workers must combine their purchasing and selling power in order that the commodities so necessary to our very lives be not allowed to be diverted to any other cause than the welfare and happiness of the workers."

## LABOR FOR REFERENDUM.

The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions asking all trade unionists and citizens in general to sign the referendum petitions on national prohibition. National prohibition will become effective on January 16, 1920, unless nullified by the referendum in several states prior to that date. The request was submitted to the Council by Waiters' Union No. 30.

## DECISION EXPECTED.

A decision from the Waterfront Employers' Union is expected within the next few days in relation to the demands on the part of the Watchmen's and Ship Clerks' Unions backed by the Waterfront Workers' Federation. The ship clerks are asking for recognition of the union and the watchmen are seeking improved conditions and an increase in wages.

## WAITRESSES GET ADVANCE.

Waitresses Union No. 48 has adopted a new wage scale for the members working in cafeterias calling for \$15 for a six-day week.

The members of Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, composed of women, are seeking an increase in wages of 25 cents per day.

## OUST NON-UNION BOOKS.

The Kentucky state text book commission has refused to readopt the reader of the American Book Company and has awarded the contract to a union publishing house in Philadelphia. The commission's action means a loss of over \$200,000 to the non-union book company.

## KELLY SPEAKS.

"If our soldiers were willing to risk their lives for us we should be willing to risk our gold for them," was one of the emphatic statements made by Chief Examiner John Kelly, former President of the Labor Council, now of the U. S. Labor Department, who addressed the members of the Home Industry League on "The Employment of Returned Heroes."

"Why should building in all lines not begin in the spring? The majority of firms engaging men are among the builders. Suppose prices of material are high? Can't we afford to risk a little?"

"Our boys who have returned, 33,000 so far from 137,000 are fine, well disciplined, clean-lived fellows. They have helped win the big fight. They have not returned to their homes with one whit less of the independence which has marked their conduct abroad."

"I have asked many why they did not return to their former jobs. 'There is a woman on my job,' or 'there is another man in my job.' Well, I have said, 'there is also a service star there for you, a silent promise of your job.' 'Oh, I'm not going to ask for that job; I don't want to put a woman out, and I don't want to put a man out—I'll get my own job.' That is the spirit of the soldier—ours should be to make another job for him."

"I have little use for the community which does not support its industries and help make places for new ones."

## PROTECT WOMEN MEMBERS.

A committee of five members of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 left Thursday morning for Sacramento to appear with other trade unionists at the hearing to be held in the Capitol building in the evening on the proposed amendments to the women's eight-hour law. The committee composed of D. J. Gorman, Charles Hawley, Charles Child, Anna Brown and Kathryn Deery, will vigorously oppose any attempt to weaken the existing law. Some of the members of the committee are to remain in Sacramento for the purpose of attending the hearing on the Sunday closing bill on Friday night. The union has endorsed this bill.

At the last meeting of the union forty candidates were initiated. The report of the Anti-Jap Laundry League for the year 1918 was read and indorsed. The report contains a digest of the activities of that organization during the year with the necessary statistical information. The union officers report considerable progress in unionizing the French laundries of the city. An investigation is being made of the many reports received that a Redwood City laundry is handling some of the work from the non-union laundries after agreeing to discontinue the practice according to the secretary.

## APPROVES HARBOR CONTROL BILL.

The San Francisco Labor Council has approved the bill pending before the Legislature transferring control of the harbor from the State to the city. The Council also approved the bill authorizing a survey of the property adjacent to Hunters Point for the purpose of establishing a \$5,000,000 assessment district. The proposed constitution of the League of Nations was also approved. A resolution was adopted urging all trade unionists to sign referendum petitions against the ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

## "BIG SIX" CELEBRATES.

New York Typographical Union No. 6, held a "victory" celebration, attended by nearly 3000 persons, to commemorate the making of New York a 100 per cent newspaper city. Addresses were made by former presidents, including Hugh Dalton, who holds card No. 1 in this union, which has a membership of 8000.